

SENATE

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afternoon. Senator McCarthy, chairman of the committee, explained that Mr. Whitney had planned to go to one of the other islands today and for that reason suggested that the Senate consider the bill at once. The suggestions of the committee met with the approval of the Senate and the report was adopted.

To Encourage Saving.

Senator Chillingworth introduced an act intended to encourage the saving of money among the school children of the Territory. It passed first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Brown introduced a bill to regulate the sale of milk and providing for the proper inspection of dairies. It was passed to print.

On the order of the day a number of measures received the final indorsement of the Senate.

Pass Third Reading.

Senate Bill No. 3, giving authority to County Supervisors to establish and maintain hospitals for indigent persons, or the alternative of making suitable financial arrangements with private institutions, passed third reading upon the motion of Coelho.

Senate Bill No. 19, fixing the license fees for restaurants, lodging-houses and hotels, was passed on third reading, with a minor amendment to the verbiage.

Senate Bill No. 85, the measure introduced by Senator Harvey, abolishing the clause in the Municipal Act prohibiting the Mayor from engaging in private business and advancing the yearly stipend of the Chief Executive's secretary to \$1800 a year, received final indorsement without a dissenting vote.

Senate Bill No. 86, the measure introduced by Senator Coelho, amending the existing law so as to allow anyone to treat a sick person whose case is pronounced "hopeless and beyond recovery by a duly licensed physician," came up for third reading. Coelho asked that further action be deferred on the measure until today. He said that he asked for the postponement so certain people, whom he understood were desirous of registering their opinion, could be heard from. The continuance was granted.

Senate Bill No. 88 passed its third reading upon the motion of Knudsen. It amends the existing provisions of the Revised Laws, regulating the license of mechanics and material men.

Money For Departments.

House Bill No. 15, making provision for the support of the family of a deceased person during the pendency of the administration of the estate, passed third reading in its amended form.

Senate Bill No. 53, making additional appropriations for departmental use during the current biennial period, passed third reading on the motion of Senator Fairchild.

Senate Bill No. 71, providing for the payment of a claim against the Territory by the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, for the sum of \$714, was passed on third reading. The claim had its origin in the error of a government surveyor who included lands belonging to the estate in a government homesteading tract.

Senator Chillingworth wanted to know how the value of the land in dispute had been determined. Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee replied that it was the best financial settlement that the Territory could make in the case and that it had met with the approval of the Governor. Coelho supplemented Fairchild's remarks by stating that the amount appropriated in the bill was the actual amount originally paid for the land in question. The bill received a unanimous vote on final passage.

Bills Are Referred.

House Bill No. 17, extending the powers of the City and County Supervisors by amending Section 23 of the Municipal Act, regulating the construction and maintenance of buildings in which "noisome trades" are carried on, passed third reading with a unanimous vote.

House Bill 125, Douthitt's measure to limit the power of the Mayor, was referred to the Judiciary Committee upon the motion of Senator McCarthy. The bill making amendment and additions to the existing laws governing the militia was handed over to the consideration of the Military Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the bill introduced to make one surety sufficient for a holder or applicant for a liquor license. Senator Fairchild indorsed the object of the bill, but said that he did not sign the report on the committee because he was pledged against tampering with the existing liquor laws. The report of the committee was adopted on second reading.

The bill appropriating the sum of \$5000 for the benefit of John A. Cummins passed second reading. In response to a question by Chillingworth, Coelho stated that a resolution to aid Cummins had been introduced in the Legislature of 1920, but that because of the lack of money it was tabled on the report of the Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Bill No. 61, validating charters placed in jeopardy by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, passed second reading on the motion of Knudsen.

At the afternoon session of the Senate a communication was received from the House of Representatives stating that it had sustained the Governor's veto to House Bill 98. The House bill defining the legal meaning of the word "garage" was transmitted to the Senate on third reading.

Discuss Direct Primary.

The Direct Primary Act, Senate Bill No. 8, received a lengthy analysis at the hands of the Senate yesterday afternoon, the upper House sitting as a committee of the whole. Senator Knudsen was in the chair with Deputy Attorney General Whitney acting as interpreter-in-chief of the provisions of the bill intended to secure nominations by direct vote.

Former Senator Dickey, Rev. Dureau Bender, John Emmeluth and Mayor Fern appeared in the Senate chamber

to hear the discussion. Dickey and Emmeluth were invited to take seats with the Senate and they assumed an active part in the ensuing proceedings. Dickey had a copy of the direct primary act drawn up by the Civic Federation and submitted to the select Senate committee which had Senate Bill No. 8 under its consideration and he used it as a basis for criticism in the consideration of the measure introduced by Senator Chillingworth.

Deputy Attorney Whitney spoke on the principles of primary elections at considerable length. He declared that the idea involved was, substantially, that instead of parties in convention nominating men for public office that the nominations be secured by election. He said that it would do away with party caucuses, party primaries and party conventions. He declared that the nomination by direct vote would accomplish all these at once and that the wishes of the voter would secure direct application and effectiveness. Whitney argued that it would eventuate to the benefit of the parties and the direct nomination system takes for granted that politics runs in parties, and cannot be considered in any other light. He stated that the direct primary seeks the platform first and not that the party platform should be determined by the delegates to conventions.

Questions By Senators.

In response to a question from Senator Smith, Mr. Dickey said that the Civic Federation's idea of a direct primary bill had been drawn up and submitted to the Senate select committee on election laws and was intended simply to give the Senate committee the view of the Federation on the subject. Dickey said that he would have fifteen copies of it prepared and each Senator provided with one, the suggestion being approved by Chairman Knudsen.

Emmeluth did not agree with the ideas of the Civic Federation as expressed by Dickey in regard to allowing the nomination of independent candidates after the holding of the direct primary. He declared with emphasis that such a provision was in opposition to the real intent of the direct primary principle. All have their iniquities at the direct primary, he argued, and it would needlessly complicate things to allow independent candidates to come forward in unrestricted numbers after its conclusion.

With an apology to Chairman Knudsen for his deviation from the course of the discussion, Emmeluth declared that the problem of getting the people to come forward and express their wishes was the substance of the whole thing. Then he said:

"If the good people of the Punahou district had come out, John Hughes would have been elected to this body, without a doubt."

The Senate received this reference to the political past in silence, and there were no comments volunteered by the members of the upper House.

Sensors Smith and Fairchild had decided objections to the specification in the direct primary bill making it necessary for a voter to declare his party affiliations. The wording of the provision is as follows:

"Any person desiring to vote at a primary shall state his name, residence and party affiliation to the inspectors of election, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a distinct tone of voice sufficiently loud to be heard by all persons in the polling place. If the person desiring to vote is not challenged, one of the primary judges shall give to him one, and only one, primary ballot of the political party with which he declared himself affiliated, on the back of which such inspector shall indorse his initial in such manner that it may be seen when the ballot is properly folded."

Provision Is Criticized.

This provision was subjected to criticism, and Senators Smith and Fairchild declared that they thought, in practical operation, it would be playing into the hands of the "machine," which the direct primary was expressly designed to prevent.

"As far as I can see," said Senator Smith, "this would certainly result in placing more power in the hands of the organization, so-called the 'machine.'"

Senator McCarthy, who does not champion the cause of the direct primary, read an extract from an article in Harper's Weekly, quoting the views as expressed by President Schurman of Cornell on the application of the direct primary principle in the State of New York, as advocated by Governor Hughes. The distinguished educator gives an opinion formed upon practical investigations in States where the primary law has been tried, and his opinion is distinctly unfavorable.

Dickey agreed with the conclusions that the power of the "bosses" would not be lessened by the operation of the direct primary. But he insisted that it would lessen the potency of the "bosses" by bringing out the people and by giving life to a number of minor-degree "bosses"—all of which would go to prevent strong and unassailable centralization of political power in the hands of one man.

Senator Fairchild asked why the direct primary would be more effective in bringing out the people than any other election laws. Dickey replied that the operation of the primary law has proven it to be true, and it has also stimulated a general interest that tended to enlightenment on general political conditions.

W. O. Smith's View.

In dealing with the local aspect of the primary idea Senator Smith said: "I think that the Republican and Democratic parties advocated the direct primary law without actually knowing what it meant. At the present time there is recourse for the people if poor representatives are elected to the convention. Public opinion can be brought to bear to prevent the nomination of an unworthy man. But under the direct primary the people would be powerless after the first step."

Senator Chillingworth declared that one of the essential objects of the direct primary was to do away with the convention. He said that the "last chance" was the point; that if the people did not rely on defeating candidates by influence brought to bear in a convention that they could be depended upon to accomplish the same object by the direct primary.

Senator Smith said that attempts to secure greater freedom in government

should be taken a step at a time, and that while there were some countries ahead of the United States in the application of the popular will, it would be the part of wisdom to move slowly in the adaptation of the principle of the direct primary.

Senator McCarthy and Moore declared against any provision that made a voter declare his party affiliations. Moore said that the proper method would be to have one ballot with all the names of the candidates of any party thereon so the voter could cast his ballot for any one he wished. Moore argued that there were many reasons why a voter should wish to keep his political ideas to himself as expressed at the polls for nomination or election.

"This single idea, to my mind, militates against the whole thing," said Senator Fairchild, "and simply means more power for the 'machine' in politics."

Senator Smith declared that he did not wish to go on record as being opposed to the principle of the direct primary. He declared that as the bill was presented to the Senate, he did not see the gain to be derived from the direct primary, but that on the contrary he saw many possible dangers. Senator Smith added that he was disappointed in the bill as presented, but that perhaps it could be amended and altered in a manner to provide a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Senator Chillingworth disagreed with Senator Smith's apprehensions, and declared that it had been demonstrated that the direct primary can be reduced to an effective and practical basis.

Judge Whitney disagreed emphatically with the suggestion of the Civic Federation that provision be made for independent candidates to enter the contest after the operation of the direct primary.

Addressing his remarks to ex-Senator Dickey, Judge Whitney said:

"I challenge Mr. Dickey to cite one instance where an independent candidate has been elected to a seat in this Senate. On the other hand, I can cite instances where independent candidates have prevented good men from being elected to this Legislature."

The committee of the whole thanked Judge Whitney for his aid in throwing light on the principles of the direct primary and adjourned to sit again.

HOUSE

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other report tabled Castro's House Bill 95, reducing the amount of stamp duties on certain legal instruments.

Juvenile Banking Bill.

Cohen presented a new bill, one to encourage saving among school children. The bill allows the principals of all public schools to act as a banker for the pupils, receive money on deposit from them and issue bank deposit books. All the money so deposited is to be remitted to the Schools' Savings Bank at Honolulu, to be under charge of the teacher in charge of the commercial classes of the McKinley High School, with the books of the bank to be kept by the commercial class pupils. The money, after going through the school books, is to be deposited in a bank or trust company to go to the pupil depositors. Withdrawals of money shall be governed by uniform rules and regulations to be drawn up by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Enabling Act Two.

Kaleiopa was on hand at the right time with his new Enabling Act, this one reviewing the mistakes made by the Supervisors under the strings of the able City Attorney and his active Deputy, referring with more sadness than anger to the decision of the Supreme Court, which showed that the advice of the City Attorney and his able Deputy had been to lead the trusting Supervisors astray and make monkeys of them, and providing that those who put their faith in the board's assumption and went to work should be paid.

The bill passed first reading and went on special order of the day for today. In part it is as follows:

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, believing that under and by virtue of the powers given to said board by the act creating said City and County of Honolulu, said board had the right to employ certain persons necessary to carry on the public work of said municipality, and did thereupon and thereafter, either directly or through the committees and agents of said board, contract with and employ the persons necessary to perform such public work of said municipality; and

"Whereas, By decision and judgment of the Territory of Hawaii duly rendered and made on the 1st day of March, 1909, in the case of Territory of Hawaii ex Relations, Charles Coster v. Richard H. Trent, as Treasurer of the City and County of Honolulu, it was held and determined that said Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu had no legal right or authority so to employ persons to perform the public work of said municipality; and

"Whereas, The said persons so employed by said Board of Supervisors and by its committees and agents have actually performed work and rendered services to said City and County of Honolulu in reliance upon such contract and employment; and

"Whereas, It is just and proper that those persons who have in good faith actually performed work and rendered services for the benefit of said City and County of Honolulu should receive payment therefor; now, therefore,

"Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu are hereby authorized to examine, allow and order paid all claims and demands for services actually rendered said city and county between the 4th day of January, 1909, and the 15th day of March, 1909, inclusive, by persons employed by said city and county through said Board of Supervisors or employed by any committee or agent of said board authorized by said board to make such employment, and the Auditor of the City and County of Honolulu is authorized and directed to issue warrants on the Treasurer of the City and County of Honolulu in favor of such persons whose claims and de-

mands have been so examined, allowed and ordered paid by said board. And all warrants heretofore issued by the Auditor to persons who have been actually so employed by said board, are hereby confirmed, validated, and approved and shall have like effect as if said warrants were issued after the taking effect of this act."

Veto Considered.

This cleared the way for consideration of the Governor's veto of the first Reading Act.

Kanoho was first on his feet in debate, moving that the veto be not sustained. He reviewed in detail all the circumstances of the case, dwelling on the fact that the employees of the Mayor's choice tried to work but were not allowed. Kanoho made a long appeal to the House to override the veto. Douthitt moved that the veto be sustained. Sheldon seconded the motion. Kanoho suggested bringing back the original bill and amending it to meet the Governor's objections, but thought it best after all to override the veto, then amend the bill and pay off the laborers quickly.

The Speaker stated that this was a new one on him and regretted that he could not see any way to adopt the suggestion.

Kaleiopa said that amending the bill had been its death and that it was the Legislature, not the Governor, to blame for the laborers being kept longer out of their pay. He asked the House to rush his new bill.

Rice said the House was to blame in accepting the Senate amendments and asked the members to sustain the veto and start over again.

Nawahine behaved in a very un lady-like way, pounding his desk in opposition to the veto. He referred to the illegality of the Supervisor appointments and accused the House of trying to pass a law to break a law, blaming especially those members who sat in the last House. He said the Mayor's appointees wanted to work but were prevented and thought them entitled to payment as much as anyone.

Kawewehi talked; Kawakoa asked questions and finally also spoke announcing that no enabling act was needed to pay those legally appointed. Like thought it would be showing more love for the people if they passed the bill over the veto instead of voting \$25,000 for the entertainment of Congressmen.

Roll call showed—to sustain the veto 21, to override 7. Those in the minority were Furtado, Kamahu, Kanoho, Kealawa, Like, Nawahine and Hihio.

Third Readings.

House Bill 35, Nakaleka, fixing a minimum wage of \$1.50 a day for all public laborers, came up again for the third time for third reading and for the fourth time was deferred, this time until Saturday.

Nakaleka explained after the House went into a recess that his bill was inferior to one presented last year, which exempted Honolulu from the minimum wage and for that reason he moved deferring in order that the later bill may pass and his be tabled.

House Bill 102, Shingle, amends section 1723 of the Revised Laws, and provides for service by publication of the summons in cases where by affidavit it is shown that a cause of action exists and the defendant to be served cannot be found.

The bill passed third reading. House Bill 119, Carley, gives the legal meaning of the word "Garage," as used in the territorial statutes. There was no opposition on the final reading.

House Bill 126, Douthitt, provides for power for any corporation of the Territory to issue two classes of stock, common and preferred, and by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders to fix rules governing the preference, voting power, restrictions and qualifications of each stock. Roll call found the House unanimous.

House Bill 65, Monnauil, allows the passing of indeterminate sentences upon those convicted of all but the gravest offenses. This bill passed on third reading.

Senate Bills Voted On.

Senate Bill 4, Coelho, requiring a statistical biennial report from each county, was presented for final reading. There was a big wing of the House opposed to this measure, which passed with a majority of ten, the vote being: Ayes 19, noes 9.

Senate Bill 7, Coelho, repeals the existing law making it imperative that all court interpreters be citizens and allows an alien to be employed where it is not reasonably possible to secure a competent citizen. The bill was deferred, pending the return of Carley, chairman of the Miscellaneous Committee.

Senate Bill 52, Judiciary Committee, makes a number of important amendments in the existing divorce laws. The most important change is that requiring a lapse of thirty days between the service of a libel and the hearing of the case. The bill passed on a vote of twenty-four to four.

Recommend Retrenchment.

The Finance Committee presented the following important report:

"Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred Governor's Message No. 1, pages 5 to 14 inclusive, begs leave to file a report on same.

"Your committee has checked up the estimated receipts and find that the receipts as estimated in the message correspond closely to those arrived at by your committee.

"By the passage of House Bill No. 108 items amounting to \$118,000 may be cut out of the Current Appropriation Bill and placed in a special bill to be drawn from the fund for the Conservation of our Natural Resources.

"Also by combining several of the departments, and turning over to the counties such obligations as they can and should assume without incurring an additional expense in their various executive forces, would greatly reduce the Current Appropriations Bill.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the Current Appropriation Bill, House Bill No. 74, be taken up and the above suggestions be followed so that a balance will be left of the estimated receipts for necessary Public Improvements. These items to be introduced in a separate appropriation bill after final action upon the Current Appropriation Bill so as to bring the total amount within the available balance."

Cohen's Minority Report.

Cohen, a member of the committee, concurred partially in the report, as follows:

"I concur in the above report except in so far as is assumed that funds necessary for public improvements can be realized by the consolidation of departments and the reduction of appropriations for them without first investigating whether or not the efficiency of said departments may be impaired."

A Weird Production.

A bill to raise a special education fund by taxing sugar at the rate of twenty-five cents a ton was introduced by Kanohu. The bill is a deliciously indefinite one. It is as follows:

"A tax of twenty-five cents on such and every ton of sugar manufactured in this Territory shall be collected by the assessors and their deputies from any individual, partnership or corporation manufacturing sugar in any part of this Territory; said tax to be collected at the end of every three months beginning from and including the first day of July A. D. 1909.

"All amounts collected from time to time under the provisions of this Act shall constitute and be held by the Treasurer of the Territory as a special fund, to be used and applied for the purposes specified by this Act and not otherwise, that is to say: for the purpose of educating the youths in the government schools which are or may hereafter be situated in or near the sugar plantations or mills from which said taxes are collected."

Money Resolutions.

Sheldon by resolution asked for \$5000 to extend the water pipe system for the Waimea waterworks.

Hihio asked for \$1500 to construct a seawall near Lae o Kaia, Kahana, Kanapali, Maui.

Business to Date.

The Speaker gave the following summary of the work of the House to date: Bills introduced, 136; tabled, 17; indefinitely postponed, 6; third readings, in House 9; sent to Senate: 20; sent to Governor, 18; signed by Governor, 14; vetoed by Governor, 1.

In Committee—Printing, 4; Judiciary, 11; Health, 7; Lands, 7; Finance, 20; Education, 3; Promotion, 3; Miscellaneous, 5.

The House has nine Senate Bills in committee and has passed 3 Senate Bills.

Street Extension.

Correa presented a petition asking for \$10,000 to be appropriated to extend Pua lane through to School street and to macadamize it.

Second Readings.

Cohen's Income Tax amendment bill, Castro's bill to compensate public employees for injuries received in the performance of their duty, and Monnauil's bill to pay all road laborers in outside cities a minimum of \$1.50 a day, were up on second reading and went to committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Secretary Mott-Smith and Attorney General Hemenway faced the House yesterday afternoon when the session was resumed, the two being on the carpet in regard to the items in the Appropriation Bill for their department.

Pending the time when the House should go into Committee of the Whole, a number of Senate communications were read.

House Bill 17 and House Bill 15 came back, the second altered somewhat. Consideration of the amendments went over until Wednesday.

Senate Bills 58, 53, 85 and 88 were received and read and passed by title.

Democratic Wage Bill.

Like presented another minimum laborers' wage bill. Democracy having evidently tired of its efforts to hitch on to the two or three similar Republican bills in the House.

Like's bill deals with the employees of the City and County of Honolulu only and is a generous one, raising the daily allowance to \$2.00 a day.

Resolutions.

Kealawa asked for \$1500 to repair eight miles of road between Keauhou and Hila and talked volubly on the merits of the resolution when a point of order was raised. The Speaker ruled the resolution out of order.

Questions for Campbell.

Makekau present a resolution in which he displayed a large amount of curiosity regarding the McKinley High School. The gist of the several questions he wants the Department of Public Works to answer is: Why was the building accepted and paid for when it was incomplete, leaky, the job being unfinished in several particulars? He had also a resolution asking the Education Committee to find out the method and manner of permitting or refusing students to enter the Normal and High Schools, and under what conditions, certificates and diplomas are given to those graduating from these schools.

Committee of the Whole.

With Like in the chair, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole. Secretary Mott-Smith was invited to step up and be questioned.

The first item inquired about was that of \$225 a month for the Adjutant General. The Secretary referred the House to Colonel Jones, but was asked to tell what he knew, anyhow. The Secretary accordingly outlined the duties of the Adjutant General as the mouthpiece of the Governor so far as National Guard matters were concerned. Up to this time Colonel Jones had worked for nothing, but as the Guard was being increased on request of Federal authorities, the work was getting too much for a pro bona publico man.

The Secretary urged the item, pointing out how the Federal government had spent \$41,000 in the Territory on the Guard during the past two years, \$25,000 in cash and \$16,000 in equipment.

Kaleiopa wanted to know how about paying the captains, the Secretary explaining that they were paid now when on active duty.

Sheldon moved to defer action on the item.

The next item was for \$1800 for a clerk and assistant for the Adjutant General. He thought it was a new item.

Rice moved that it pass, but it was deferred on motion of Castro.

Secretary's Office.

"Clerks, assistants, stenographers, messengers, \$10,200."

The Secretary explained that this was a cut of \$1200 and pointed out the value of lumping the sum.

Castro, Kanoho and Kuna had a good deal to say about the item, the latter particularly objecting to giving the Secretary the power to fix the sal-

aries of his clerks, and also objecting to cutting expenses.

Rice moved the passage of the item. "No objection," said Chairman Lake, who called for a show of hands when told that was the proper procedure.

"Expenses, \$10,200."

Rice moved the item, it being a cut of \$1200. Kanoho wanted to know how many men would get a share, and when told this was for incidentals he moved to defer.

"Printing, binding, indexing, advertising, \$1550."

After explanation that this was for printing Session Laws in Hawaiian, the item passed.

"Expenses of election, \$12,900."

The Secretary stated that the saving from the grand registry bill would be taken up by extra expenses under primary law bill and other election changes in pending legislation.

The item passed.

"Librarian, public archives, \$3600."

This item and that for other archives expenses of \$3760 were deferred.

Promotion Item Killed.

Shingle moved that the item of \$6000 for promotion be cut out of the bill. The item was one, he said, properly chargeable to the County of Oahu and perhaps Hawaii.

Rice seconded the motion and congratulated Shingle on his motion.

"Queen Liliuokalani \$15,000"
"Mrs. Emma Barnard 400"
"Mrs. Kamakani 400"
"Mrs. Mary Stolz 400"
"Mrs. Mahelona 400"

All passed without debate.

Attorney General's Office.

"Attorney General \$7200"

Passed.

"First Deputy \$6000"

Rice wanted to know why there need be so many deputies in the Attorney General's department when there are as many County Attorneys and Deputy County Attorneys. He asked the Attorney General if the department could not get along with one deputy if the County Attorneys did the prosecuting in the Circuit Courts.

Hemenway said no, explaining that already the criminal work was small, the work being mainly advising the heads of departments and carrying on civil suits. Civil suits in two years amounted to 474, while grand jury work was large. He agreed that the County Attorney should do the criminal work, but sometimes it is necessary for the Attorney General to assist. Maui now wanted a deputy from his office to help.

The bill now cuts out one attorney already. If the House will allow only one deputy all the work cannot be done. The bill now asks for \$12,040 less than last year.

Castro moved the item pass.

Rice renewed his arguments and wanted to cut the item out. He told the Attorney General to put more work on the County Attorneys.

"Our Territorial government is kept too large," he explained, although acknowledging how hard it was for the Legislature to have to cut it down.

Sheldon said he realized that there was much work to do and suggested that the Attorney General and his deputies leave private practice alone and attend to their official work. The salaries would have to be raised, however, to give them a sufficient income.

Douthitt wanted to know if the department could not get along with one stenographer and one clerk. Hemenway said the force now was always busy.

Other members took a hand in the cross-examination, Sheldon finally moving the passage of the item.

Rice moved